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8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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every 15 minutes.
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7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
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No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
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NORTH BOUND.									
1st Class Fares	Shanghai (Steamer)Lv.	Thurs.	Sun.	Thurs.	Sun.	Thurs.	Sun.	Thurs.	Sun.
\$40	Dairen (S.M.R. Train)Ar.	Sat.	Tues.	Sat.	Tues.	Sat.	Tues.	Sat.	Tues.
Y 14.95	Mukden " "Ar.	8.00 a.m.	Wed.	Fri.	Wed.	Fri.	Wed.	Fri.	Wed.
Y 11.50	Changchun " "Lv.	4.05 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train)Lv.	*12.30 a.m.	Mon.	Thurs.	Sat.	Mon.	Thurs.	Sat.	Mon.
	Harbin " "Ar.	* 8.10 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Connecting at Harbin with { State Express for Moscow, Wagon-Lite for Moscow, State Express for St. Pet'g.									
SOUTH BOUND.									
Connecting at Harbin with { State Express from St. Pet'g., Wagon-Lite from Moscow, State Express from Moscow }									
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train)Lv.	*12.00 a.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.	Mon.
	Changchun " "Ar.	* 8.40 p.m.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Y 11.50	Mukden (S.M.R. Train)Lv.	10.00 "	Tues.	Thurs.	Sat.	Tues.	Thurs.	Sat.	Tues.
Y 14.95	Dairen " "Ar.	5.15 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Y 40.	Shanghai (Steamer)Lv.	1.20 p.m.	Wed.	Fri.	Sun.	Wed.	Fri.	Sun.	Wed.
	Shanghai " "Ar.	Noon.	Fri.	Sun.	Tues.	Fri.	Sun.	Tues.	Fri.

* Russian Train Time is 25 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time. For instance, 6 P.M. by the former is 5.37 P.M. by the latter.

The above-fares do not include the Sleeping Car Supplement and Express Extra Fee.
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Lavatory attached.
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Hongkong, 4th January, 1912.

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GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo).
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Piano, Tiffin and Tea Parties to Kowloon
Catered for on due Notice being given. Motor
Cars for excursion to Kowloon, Water Works
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Single Rooms \$3 to \$5 \$65 to \$95
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.4

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1912.

Now that the Panama Canal is within measurable distance of completion—it is expected to be opened to traffic next year—the question of the Canal tolls is beginning to receive attention. A recent telegram stated that the Ambassadors at Washington had a conference a few weeks ago concerning the prospective European action in the event of the United States relieving American ships passing through the Panama Canal of the payment of tolls. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901 provides that the Panama Canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, on terms of entire equality, "so that there shall be no discrimination against any such Nation, or its Citizens or Subjects, in respect to conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise." But there is very little evidence of intention in the United States to abide by this agreement. The President in his public speeches has utterly ignored the Treaty, and so also has the Panama Commission in its Report. The Canal will have cost the United States upwards of 400 million gold dollars, and the argument of the Commission is that "since American brains and American money are responsible for the building of the Canal, the most stupendous feat within the memory of man, there seems no good and valid reason why this new waterway should not be made to yield to the

trade and ships of the United States a corresponding advantage." This is one of the questions on which President TAYLOR and his immediate predecessor at White House take opposite views. President TAYLOR has expressed the view that if American vessels cannot be exempted from tolls under the Treaty then the United States treasury should make to American ships using the Canal a contribution equaling the amount of the toll. Mr. Roosevelt's view is that "the toll rates should provide for no discrimination, whether through the guise of the remission of the tolls to ships engaged in foreign commerce or otherwise and should be uniform for the ships of all nations engaged in international commerce." Mr. Roosevelt likens the construction of the Canal to the making of a municipal highway or bridge, and says that just as the city making that highway or bridge expects to pay the bill, so the American nation should not expect other nations to pay for this national American highway. Mr. JOHN BARRETT, who was at one time the U.S. Minister at Bangkok, and is now Director-General of the Pan-American Union, is among the prominent advocates of a free Canal and presents the argument that tolls will serve only to restrict commerce, and that it is to America's interest that the Canal should be free of vexatious tolls. It is, however, we fear, rather too much to expect that America shall make this important waterway absolutely free to the commerce of the world and continue to bear the expense of maintenance. No reasonable objection can be offered to the imposition of moderate tolls, and seeing that thousands of miles will be saved to shipping by the opening of this new route, the imposition of reasonable charges would not do much to restrict traffic. If, however, tolls are charged there can be no discrimination in favour of American ships if the United States Government has respect for its Treaty obligations; but in that event the agitation in favour of giving State subsidies to the mercantile marine will be considerably strengthened, as the case of those who advocate discrimination is that the Canal will be largely used by British and Japanese lines, which are heavily subsidised, and that the American people in the utilisation of the waterway will be dependent, for the increase of their commerce at least, on such facilities as these shipowners "may vouchsafe to give."

Two cases of snatching were dealt with by Mr. Irving at the Magistracy yesterday, both offenders being sent to prison. The dumping of dead bodies continues, several having been reported to the police yesterday as having been found in various parts of the Colony.

A petition for the winding up of the Paris Toilet Company came before His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, yesterday. Mr. Pollock K.C. (instructed by Mr. C. H. Beavis) made the application on behalf of Messrs. H. P. Smith and J. H. Seth. The application was granted.

Two of the Chinese charged with the larceny of 288 calendars and the possession of playing-cards valued \$10, knowing them to have been stolen, were on Wednesday discharged, while the case against the third defendant, who was also charged with receiving ten sheets valued \$20, the property of the Pacific Mail S.S. Company, knowing them to have been stolen, was adjourned. He did not appear at the Magistracy yesterday, and the bail of \$250 was exsented.

In connection with the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis, Kowloon, there is a society known as St. Raphael's Society, formed for the purpose of providing, when practicable, free Christian burial to all in poor circumstances. The first annual report shows that during the past year the Society granted to free burials, six being to non-Chinese and four to Chinese. The financial statement shows receipts—Entrance fees, members' subscriptions and donations, offerings, etc., \$977.35. A funeral car was imported from England at a cost of \$456.29, coffin furniture cost \$153.48, and after meeting expenses of burials, etc., a balance of \$201.68 remained to be carried forward to new account.

CHEAP TROPICAL HOUSES.

At a time when housing problems are under discussion in Hongkong some suggestions for "sanitary cheap tropical houses" by Dr. G. W. Daywalt, late of the U.S. Army, and now sanitarian for some Philippine estates will be of interest. In an article in the *Philippines Monthly*, Dr. Daywalt says a sanitary cheap tropical house—(1) to keep out wind and rain and the extreme heat of the sun; (2) to admit the air freely to every part of the house; (3) to keep out all insects—can be erected at a cost not exceeding 300 pesos. He provides an illustration of a house with a floor space 24 by 38 ft.—two rooms 12 by 12 ft. each and a porch on two sides, east and west eight feet wide. The porches are enclosed by 20 mesh mosquito wire. The house is supported on 16 posts or pilings, set in

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE REVOLUTION.

THE END IN SIGHT.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking telegraphs that the Empress Dowager has informed the Cabinet that peace has been decided upon and has instructed the Ministers to arrange accordingly.

JAPANESE ENTER MUKDEN.

A telegram has been received in St. Petersburg from Mukden to the effect that in consequence of the arrest of a Japanese on suspicion of conducting revolutionary propaganda, a detachment of Japanese troops has entered Mukden to protect the lives of the Japanese residents.

Thirty-seven revolutionaries were executed on the 30th and 31st January.

MORE REPUBLICAN DEMANDS.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai states that, acting on the instructions of the Republican Government, the Hanyang Ironworks Co. has signed a preliminary contract with Japanese financiers, through the agency of the Yokohama Specie Bank, for the admission of Japanese capital into the Company, which will subsequently lend the Nanking Government five million taels.

ITALY IN TRIPOLI.

LONDON, February 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at Perim wires that an Italian warship on the 30th January took ten prisoners on a native pearler on the Yemen coast, and killed two who were swimming ashore.

Hoba was bombarded by warships on the 24th January, and Djibbanah on the 27th January.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that the launch which was seized by Italians at Hodeidah has arrived at Massawa. The Italian account of the capture is that the launch was flying the British merchant flag and also the Turkish national emblem.

NEW YORK STEEL CORPORATION.

LONDON, February 31st.

Reuter's correspondent at New York wires that the Steel Corporation has filed a reply to the allegations contained in the Government suit, and denies that its object was in any way to restrict trade or prevent competition. It contends that its operations did not have that effect.

THE KING AT GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, February 1st.

The King at Gibraltar presented the colours to the Staffordshire Regiment, and conferred on Sir Archibald Hunter the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

LONDON, February 1st.

Reuter's New York correspondent telegraphs that General Baden-Powell, who left England early in January on a tour round the world in the interests of the Boy Scout movement, arrived here and received a great welcome from the Boy Scouts.

TROUBLE IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, February 1st.

A Turkish band attacked a Bulgarian monastery in the Uskub district, and led nine of the inmates to the church and decapitated them. Afterwards they desecrated the church and plundered the monastery.

The affairs in Strumitza and Uskub are characteristic of the present condition of Macedonia, where the situation is growing more serious. A remarkable feature is the reconciliation between the Bulgarian and Greek Churches which have hitherto been at feud in order to face Turkish repression.

LATER.

Two bombs were exploded at Monastir, but small damage was done.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

LONDON, February 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states that the Sugar Commission has re-assembled.

The Germans are opposed to concessions to Russia, but the majority of the delegates are in favour, believing that the result will be a fall in prices. The "Compromise Convention" as it now stands provides that the existing arrangements shall be prolonged for 17½ years, and that Russia shall be allowed a certain increase of her quota wherever exceptional circumstances occur as in 1911.

The Commission was adjourned until Friday to enable the Russian and German delegates to communicate with their respective Governments.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE UNREST IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, February 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon states that the Cabinet is sitting. The Minister for War has telegraphed to the provincial governors to the effect that the strike has broken down owing to the railway men refusing to join. The ex-Foreign Minister, Castello Branco, has been arrested and charged with endeavouring to overthrow the Republic. Altogether one thousand arrests have been made.

The condition of the city is becoming normal, and the newspapers are republishing.

Parliament resumes to-morrow.

Evora is also quiet, but an affray took place at Coimbra, the police dispersing the strikers with their sabres.

LATER.

At Lisbon the troops are forming rings and arresting everyone within the prohibited area. Several strikers have surrendered to the soldiers, who are surrounding the trades union buildings, and they are being taken on board the warships.

The men arrested included several suspected of having thrown bombs.

A Lisbon telegram states that the Government has engaged motor cars to distribute throughout the provinces an official statement explaining the cause of the disturbances, which it declares were promoted by the trades unionists, in co-operation with the Anarchists and supported by the gold of the Monarchists.

LATER.

Later advices state that a bomb factory has been discovered at the trades union headquarters. A bomb exploded this evening in Flores Square, killing three persons. The troops continue their battues by day and night, and there have been numerous fresh arrests.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

LONDON, February 1st.

At the request of the State Department the American Senate Committee has modified the Dillingham Bill revising and codifying the immigration laws so that they do not offend Japan. The modification consists of the words "unless otherwise provided by Treaty" after the proviso excluding persons "ineligible to become citizens by naturalisation." Japan argued that Japanese immigration was already restricted by Treaty and it was humiliating to be declared inadmissible.

ESPIONAGE PROSECUTION.

LONDON, February 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at Leipzig states that Bertrand Stewart, the London solicitor and Yeomanry officer, came up for trial today on charges of espionage. Alert and self-possessed, he answered frankly and unhesitatingly the prolonged and singular interrogation as to his means, relationships, and capacities. He had £2,000 a year and had a private fortune of £12,000. He said he knew the difference between a cruiser and a merchantman, but nothing of naval affairs. When the Judge said that every German child knew that merchantmen were attached to the navy, he congratulated the Germans on educating better than was done in Great Britain, and expressed his strong desire to fight against the Judge's distinguished country if it attacked England. The remainder of the proceedings were *in camera*, despite Stewart's urgent appeal for publicity in view of the falsehoods that had appeared in the press.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES INDUSTRIES.

Although rubber is at present having an unpropitious time, the Federated Malay States, absorbing capital usually laid out in tin mining, the export figures for tin show what an important industry it really is. In 1910 tin and tin ore were exported amounting to 43,400 tons of an approximate value of £5,663,650, while in the previous year 48,300 tons were exported of a somewhat less value, viz. £5,498,500. The falling off in tonnage was due to shortage of labour, a great portion of which was attracted to the rubber estates. When economic conditions become better balanced, the labour will return to the mines and it will be possible to prosecute work on many mines at present out of commission owing to the richer ores having been exhausted and only the poorer grades left to work on. The discovery of coal in Selangor during the current year is another hopeful sign. It was found in the bed of a small stream and was investigated by the State Geologist who traced the seam for a distance of half a mile and believes it to be of great thickness, probably 50 feet. Analysis does not give first class results except in the item of ash, the percentage of which is low. Moisture is high and fixed carbon low, and in consequence evaporation tests compare badly with those of other coals. As the coal examined, however, is near the surface, it may be assumed that a better quality will be found in the lower levels. The coal now used in the States comes chiefly from Bengal, and there is some doubt if the local mineral will compete with it unless the quality averages somewhat higher than the samples tested.—*Indian Engineering.*

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution in connection with St. Stephen's College took place yesterday. His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria presiding. Bishop Bannister was also present.

The report of the headmaster showed that good work had been done, especially in the junior classes. The boarding accommodation had been fully utilised, the highest number of boarders during the year being 33. The political disturbances in the Chinese Empire had rather a curious effect on the number of boarders, as many of them became day students, owing to their parents coming to five in Hongkong. The Oxford results were quite up to last year's standard, although they had not attained to the high water mark of 1909. In the Senior, all of the nine recommended candidates passed. Four were successful in the Preliminary. This year would probably be the last under the Oxford regulations, as the conditions of the Hongkong University would soon obtain.

His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria congratulated the teachers and pupils of the College on the excellence of the report. He had heard it said that people in Hongkong never worked, but he knew of one man who worked hard, and that man was the headmaster, Mr. Hancock, who took the warden's place when the latter went home for a trip. The staff deserved every commendation for all they had done during the past year. He could bear witness to the fact that they were very hard working and that they always had the highest interests of the College at heart. His Lordship emphasised the necessity for keeping up the member of boarders in the College. Referring to the athletic side of the College, he said that the boys should develop enthusiasm for their games. In conclusion, he said St. Stephen's College had played no small part in preparing the way for the Hongkong University and he hoped the College would send many students to the University.

Bishop Bannister said he had often asked the question what contributions were institutions like St. Stephen's College going to make toward the new regime in China. It had been said that many of the young men who were being trained at St. Stephen's and other similar Colleges would take a directive part in the up-building of the nation. The students of the University would undoubtedly play a great part in the destiny of this great nation. The Americans, continued His Lordship, had done a great deal toward the training of the Chinese youth on scientific lines. People in Hongkong, perhaps, did not appreciate that fact, but he thought it was only right that the contribution of America to the educational institutions of China should be more fully recognised. His Lordship spoke at length of the faculties of medicine and engineering, showing that University students, by qualifying for the practical application of those two sciences, could benefit their country to a degree which they, as yet, scarcely realised. He also referred to the faculty of law as an avenue through which the student could achieve distinction. It was the chief pathway to good citizenship. In conclusion he said he believed that China could not be uplifted by her own strength, but only by the combined energies and intellect of the western land from which came the missionaries of the Gospel. He wished the College and the University, to which he hoped many of the College students would belong, a long career of usefulness and distinction.

MR. MATHESON LANG AS "HAMLET."

The news that Mr. Matheson Lang will appear as "Hamlet" at the Theatre Royal on Monday next will be keenly welcomed by all Hongkong playgoers. Never before in this Colony has a complete London production been given with the original London "stars." Messrs. Lang and Holloway promise that no detail in scenery, costumes, and effects shall differ from those seen at the Lyceum Theatre, London, when produced there by Mr. Matheson Lang in March, 1908. Mr. Lang's success in the greatest of all tragedies is known throughout the English-speaking world. It was a triumph which placed him among the finest British actors. His great performance was greeted by a paean of praise from the London press and roused such popular interest that as many as 20,000 people attended the Lyceum Theatre weekly. Mr. Lang's conception of this most complex character is no doubt eagerly awaited. The part has been the study of his life and no doubt there will be a crowded audience at the theatre on Monday next to witness his masterpiece. Miss Britton will be "Ophelia." In this part she reached the height of her success in London at the Lyceum Theatre.

CHINESE REVOLUTION AND SILVER.

In their annual circular on the bullion market, Messrs. Sharps and Wilkins are optimistic in regard to the position in China. "The ultimate effect of the revolution," they say, "whether it should be successful or otherwise, is looked upon as tending to better government and to the development of trade in China by increased intercourse between its several parts, through improved means of communication by the extension of railway enterprises. In fact, the hopes of silver are largely bound up with the prosperity of China, and the endorsement which has been made, which will, no doubt, finally succeed, to introduce a universal system of currency, to replace the antiquated and wasteful monetary condition hitherto subsisting, under which the coinage of one district can only be made available for another at a large loss on exchange."

THE REVOLUTION AND FOREIGN TRADE.

THE POSITION AT SHANGHAI.

The *N.Y. Daily News* in its notes on "The week's finance" says:—
If only the trade had had the slightest inkling as to the possibilities of the position in China it is very probable that it might have avoided half the burdens it is bearing to-day. Although there is a reduction in the quantity of goods arriving to-day, excepting in a few instances where shipments from home could not be postponed, the stock in the godowns is unprecedented in the history of China trade. The trade doing and the small movement which we referred to is only about seven to ten per cent. of the usual amount. But goods ordered were on the basis of about fifty cent. over the deliveries of 1910.

So far as the general conclusions go the figures issued by the Chamber of Commerce showing the stocks of place goods on hand only confirm the statements made by us last week. Owing to the disturbed position of the trade and the necessity for hoarding large quantities by the Customs owing to the sudden stoppage of the deliveries to the Chinese, the Chamber has been hampered in its usual effort to issue the correct figures. Consequently it is unfortunate that we cannot arrive at the correct figures of the stocks until some time later when the Customs returns are issued.

If there was any doubt as to the cause of the stagnation of trade it is now very patent. The native banking system has been unduly maligned; although it was bad enough, it did not have a tenth of the effect of retarding trade that the republican manoeuvres in Shanghai have had. Apart from the want of general security consequent upon a change of government, the evils of abduction and enforced subscriptions to the cause have seriously contributed to stoppage of all business.

If ever there was an action more calculated to injure trade than any other act of the republican party it is the demand of the Nanking provincial government that the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company shall contribute £10,000,000 toward the expenses of the new government. If the report is accurate, the contention that the men who compose the new government are sadly lacking in business knowledge is confirmed. Even granting that the fleet is worth two or three times the ten millions, it does not want much knowledge of business to learn that a sale of the fleet at the present time could not fetch anything like the amount demanded.

We stated on a previous occasion that local merchants are afraid to make any deliveries or to obtain money from the interior on account of the fear that the funds might be forcibly diverted to the expenses of the new government. Whatever has happened in the interim has contributed to increase, and not allay, the fear, and consequently the somewhat satisfactory deliveries of the past few weeks have become a thing of the past. We understand—we give the report for what it is worth—that the native banks are alarmed to such an extent that they are anxious that depositors should draw out their money as early as possible, although most of their business is done in the Settlements.

Whatever trade there is to-day in China is in places where the foreign dominion has been minimized, the trouble to the Chinese and where refugees from all parts flock. The trade is in such articles as are in immediate demand, and more silver is used in the trade than was ever used in China. As we feared, the local Chinese merchants stopped giving credit to the traders in the ports and in the interior for obvious reasons.

BACKWASH OF THE REVOLUTION AT SINGAPORE.

The *Straits Times* says:—It is a curious circumstance that even here in Singapore we are getting the backwash of the revolution in forms that it is quite impossible for the Government to ignore. The average coolie is beside himself. He does not understand the intricacies of such matters of dispute as may engage the attention of rival leaders but he has been told that China is a free country now, that it is the greatest on the earth, and that he need not yield obedience to any man, or count himself less than the equal of the best.

The new anarchism manifests itself in the mutinous tone of the lowest classes. Within the past week or two there have been more serious incidents at the quarantine anchorage of Singapore than have occurred in as many years before. These incidents are quite separate from each other, as far as one can judge, and they have been almost identical in their expression. It is never a joyful thing to see the yellow flag flying, and one must have a good deal of patience with the poor folk who find themselves ordered to land on St. John's Island when they hoped to come ashore freely. But the talk of these people has been menacing, and more than once it has needed firmness combined with a great deal of tact to persuade them that the fall of the Manchurian dynasty does not give a Chinaman liberty to do as he pleases everywhere. Enough has happened, however, to justify special vigilance afloat and ashore. The whole island swarms with men who are scarcely a fraction more intelligent than the coolies who attempt to set port health officers at defiance, and there would be ugly trouble if they become resentful. We may be supremely thankful, therefore, that for the most part they put themselves under headmen who are better acquainted with the comings and goings of the island and who exercise on the whole a wonderfully wholesome influence. It would be a pity for themselves and a misfortune to us if the Revolution made the Chinese more difficult than they have been in the past. Years and years must elapse before the change of Government can affect industrial conditions for the better in China itself. It will remain a country in which existence is maintained by ceaseless industry, and with a surplus of population always available for work elsewhere at better rates of pay than is possible at home. No place gives the average Chinese immigrant more chances than Malaya, and the freedom these immigrants enjoy is possible because they have behaved so well. If we had to employ more police and more soldiers to safeguard the peace, it would follow almost inevitably that freedom would be restricted. We may hope, however, that recent events are merely a symptom of abnormal excitement produced by stupid conceptions of the new order of things. It is obvious, however, that the authority of the Government must be maintained.

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE GREATEST EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE EASTERN STAGE.

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SHAKESPEARE'S DELIGHTFUL COMEDY,
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.**MR. MATHESON LANG AS PETRUCHIO,**
MISS HUTIN BRITTON AS KATHERINE.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), February 3rd,	The Great Romantic Play BARDELYS, THE MAGNIFICENT.
MONDAY, February 5th,	Shakespeare's Masterpiece HAMLET.
TUESDAY, February 6th,	Shakespeare's Comedy THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
WEDNESDAY, February 7th,	The Celebrated Romantic Play SWEET NELL OF OLD DEURY.
THURSDAY, February 8th,	Shakespeare's Sublime Tragedy ROMEO AND JULIET.
FRIDAY, February 9th,	Jerome K. Jerome's Remarkable Play THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK.
SATURDAY, February 10th,	Shakespeare's Masterpiece HAMLET.
MONDAY, February 12th,	Shakespeare's Comedy MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
TUESDAY, February 13th,	Shakespeare's Tragedy OTHELLO.
WEDNESDAY, February 14th,	The Romantic Costume Play JACK AND JINGLES.

The Play to be Produced on the Last Night of the Season, February 15th, will be Submitted to the Vote of the Audience during the First Three Nights.
The Plays complete in every detail as presented in London.

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Stalls and Circle \$4, Pit \$2, Gallery \$1.
Commence at 9 P.M. sharp.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1912.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

FEEDING ON WATER.

How aquatic animals get an adequate food supply is still a problem of the zoologists. In a British Association paper, Dr. W. J. Dakin referred to recent investigations, and gave reasons for believing that, while solid food is necessary, food in solution forms part of the normal supply of water animals. Futter showed that sea water has in solution more organic carbon than is contained in the plankton—the supply of animal organisms—living in that water. Dr. Dakin has found that a specimen of the sponge *Suberites*, weighing two ounces, requires per day as much carbon as 7,400,000,000 of its food organisms would yield, and to capture this number of the organisms it would need to filter several thousand times its own volume of water per hour. A more rational view is that part of its carbon comes from the solution. Crabs living in sponge exist and grow in water from which the solids have been filtered; and goldfish that live 41 days in hydrant water continue alive 78 days in the same water to which organic matter in solution has been added. One objection raised to this theory is that it is difficult to estimate how much solid food of aquatic animals is bacteria and like minute organisms.

COMPANIONS OF THE ANTHROPOIDS.

As a modern example of an absolutely primitive race of people, Prof. W. Volz, of Breslau University, has brought to notice the Kulus, who are completely isolated in the forest interior of Sumatra. They share the life and habits of the apes living in the same forest. They do not seem to have advanced even to the hunting stage of development, and are not known to have any ideas of religion.

INSTANTANEOUS MICROSCOPE PICTURES.

Flashlight photomicrographs are the novelty claimed by a British microscopist. A fresh-water polyzoon expanding its tentacles was successfully photographed through the microscope, in 1-30 second, and good pictures were also obtained of diatoms, larvae, water fleas, and other organisms.

SEEING BY WIRE.

That the future telephone user may be able to see the person with whom he is conversing is a prophecy that seems to be justified by the experiments of Prof. Rosing of the Technological Institute of St. Petersburg. Metallic cells or elements that vary the strength of an electric current under variations in light intensity are being improved in sensitiveness, and with a simplified receiving apparatus a pencil of light is made to trace rapidly on a screen a picture of any image that may be facing the transmitter. Two sets of compound mirrors move so as to project this image—a person or other object—upon the light-sensitive element in successive small portions. The varying electric current excites invisible rays in a special vacuum tube of the receiver, and as these rays pass in a point over a fluorescent screen, following the movement of the transmitter mirrors, the varying glow reproduces the light and shade of the original image. The movement of the mirrors also controls, through a series of electric currents, the movement of the rays over the screen. A complete cycle of transmissions takes but an instant, and rapid repetitions give a continuous picture.

BUILDING UP CHILDREN.

The beginning London has made in improving the physical condition of the school children is indicated by the report of the chief medical officer. There are now employed 96 male and 18 female doctors, each devoting quarter-time to school work, and these include specialists in mental disorders, in eye and ear disease, in deformities, and in dentistry. In 1910 not less than 172,619 children were examined, of whom 52,954—or 32.6 per cent.—required medical treatment. There were defects of vision or eye disease in 18,923; defects of throat or nose in 29,927; defects of hearing in 9,499; skin diseases in 2,913; and other diseases in 15,296. Dental treatment was begun during the year, with a special study of the physique and nutrition of the children.

VARIETY IN METAL SPARKS.

The sparks from an emery wheel serve to some extent in distinguishing the varieties of steel. Cast iron and wrought iron sparks are both dull red, but the latter fly much further from the wheel. Tungsten and self-hardening tool steels also give dull red sparks, which, however, form in thick showers. Mild steel sparks are bright yellow.

OZONE AND MILK.

Ozone having proven so effective a sterilizer of water, W. Freund, in Germany, has made experiments with it as a preserver of milk. Ozonized air was passed through the milk for varying periods, and samples of the milk were then tested from time to time to show the development of acid. Passing the ozonized air current two minutes caused a material lengthening of the time before the milk soured. In other trials, the ozonized air was passed ten minutes or so, followed by ordinary air for an hour or more, and in this case the sterilizing effect of the first current was counteracted by the second. When sterilized air was substituted for the ordinary air, there was also no retarding of the souring. A preservative effect was shown after passing ozonized air over milk in shallow dishes, and a similar effect in cream, butter and cheese after exposure to ozonized air. In all cases, however, the disagreeable taste imparted by the ozone was sufficient to make this method of sterilization quite impracticable.

OLD-TIME SUBSTITUTION.

Instead of being of recent origin, as has been supposed, reinforced concrete seems to have been a trade secret more than 350 years ago. The palace of the Louvre in Paris was rebuilt by Francis I. near the middle of the 16th century. In the work of installing a modern elevator, a workman lately cut through an old wall, and he was surprised to find that this was really a kind of reinforced concrete faced with stone instead of the dressed stone it appeared. Investigation has shown that the old architects left no records of using anything but stone, the concrete appearing to have been introduced to save cost for their private benefit.

WHERE IRON RUSTS NOT.

The durability of iron in concrete has been revealed by the recent demolition of an old gasometer in Hamburg, which had been standing nearly 60 years. The pillars of the foundation had been anchored with 60 iron bars, each eight feet long, immersed in cement, and these were found perfectly preserved and free from all trace of rust. Iron being inoxidizable when surrounded by alkali, it has been suggested that the dampening of the concrete had produced a strongly alkaline reaction.

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SHOPS and OFFICE, in Alexandra
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Hongkong, 29th August, 1911. [123]

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Hongkong, 26th January, 1912. [238]

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ous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the
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Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed
here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 2nd Feb. will be subject
to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on the 2nd Feb. at 9.30 A.M.All Claims must reach us before the 9th
Feb. or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1912. [5]

FROM EUROPE.

THE "HANSA" Steamship

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Capt. Diederichsen, having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are
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Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained
against Bills of Lading countersigned by the
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Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice
to the contrary be given TO-DAY.All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognized.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
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Ex s.s. "Rheinfels" from Havre.

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HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
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Hongkong, 30th January, 1912. [253]

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having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
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Goods are being landed at their risk into the
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Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th Feb. at 3 P.M.
will be subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on TUESDAY, 6th Feb. at 10 A.M.Claims against the Steamer must be presented
within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will
not be recognized.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
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Hongkong, 30th January, 1912. [59]

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SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

[144]

THE BANK LINE

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO
VANCOUVER, B.C.
SEATTLE &
PORTLAND (Or.).
VIA
SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.
CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF
LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR MANILA.	FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND (Or.).
KUMERIC 3rd Feb.	LUCERIC 7th Feb.
FOR PACIFIC	
LUCERIC 16th Feb.	

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at
regular intervals.
Calling at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient
inducement offers.
The BANK LINE Steamers are of the Newest Design,
have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with
Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.
Special Parcel Express to America and Canadian Ports.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Telephone No. 780. KING'S BUILDING, PRAYA CENTRAL.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the
Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.
S.S. "DENERIC" ... 3,000 tons ... to be despatched 10th February, 1912.
S.S. "KATANGA" ... 5,600 tons ... to follow.

And regularly thereafter.
For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.
From Hongkong: 3rd February.
From Colombo: 17th February.

For Rates and Further Information, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO RIVER PLATE.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS SERVICE PROVIDE THE QUICKEST TRANSIT
FROM THE ORIENT TO THE ARGENTINE.

Frequent Sailings from HONGKONG connecting with the Company's Steamers
at CALCUTTA.

For Rates of Freight and Further Particulars, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS. (42-43-44)

GOING HOME.

A HOLIDAY AT HOME, AND A WAY
TO GET THERE THAT'S A HOLIDAY.

WHY NOT

See the beauties of Japan, of Honolulu (the Paradise of the Pacific), of
California, of Colorado, and the fascinations of Niagara, San Francisco,
Chicago and New York.

AND THE WAY

Every "travel wise" tourist takes the deservedly famous U.S. MAIL Steamers,
of the

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Steamers of Limitless Luxury. Splendidly appointed "Homes on the Water."
Wireless Telegraphy. Submarine Fog Signals. Excellent String Orchestra.
Meals for epicures under the superintendence of chef d'hotel of International Reputation.

The Cost: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities,
than by any other route. For a return ticket to London
the cost is but £120, including berth and meals across America. To San Francisco
via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE
First Class accommodations are provided for £43 to London (return ticket £74)
and to San Francisco £25. SPECIAL RATES to Officers, Army, Navy, Consular
or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS.	Tons	Starting	1912
MANCHURIA	27,000	"	SATURDAY, 10th Feb. at 1 p.m.
MONGOLIA	27,000	"	SATURDAY, 2nd March, at 1 p.m.
KOREA	18,000	"	TUESDAY, 2nd April, at 1 p.m.
SIBERIA	18,000	"	TUESDAY, 16th April, at 1 p.m.
INTERMEDIATE.	Tons	Starting	
CHINA	10,200	"	FRIDAY, 2nd Feb. at 1 p.m.
NILE	11,600	"	FRIDAY, 23rd Feb. at 1 p.m.
PERIA	9,000	"	TUESDAY, 26th March, at 1 p.m.

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier)

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

Telephone No. 141

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LD. AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY, 1912.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN."
10 p.m. "KINSHAN."

8 a.m. "HONAM."
5 p.m. "FATSHAN."

SATURDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1912.

8 a.m. "HONAM."
5 p.m. "KINSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.
Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651. S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

The Company's Steamship

"SUI AN."

will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure
from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday leaving at 7.30 a.m.
and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
This Steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company,

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOLSANG" 457 tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD. AND THE
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 tons, and S.S. "NANNING" 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.
Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the
Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL" These vessels have superior
Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [143]



TOYO KISEN KAISHA

TRANS-PACIFIC

WESTERN PACIFIC

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE

TRANS-CONTINENTAL

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

New Triple Screw Turbine Flyers—20 Knots Speed.

S.S. TENYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.

S.S. CHIYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.

S.S. SHINYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.

AND
S.S. NIPPON MARU ... 11,000 tons. (INTERMEDIATE)

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and
HONOLULU. Semi-tropical route—Daily tank bathing, cricket, baseball, dances, and
free newspaper containing World's happenings by wireless.
**WESTERN PACIFIC—DENVER AND
RIO GRANDE.**

The T.K.K. liners connect at San Francisco with the pacific trains of the Western
Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande Railways to Chicago via Salt Lake City and Denver
WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Standard Sleepers.
Through Tourist Sleepers.
Dining Cars—Observation Cars.
Electric Lights—Electric Fans, Union Depots.
New lands, cities and scenes—hundreds of miles through the gorgeous scenery of the
Sierras—Feather River Canyon—and the Royal Gorge of Colorado.
Convenient connections at Chicago with trains for New York (Transatlantic Steamers)
and other Eastern points.
When taking out Passage over the SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC-ROUTE ask for
Ticket form No. 625.

611

C. LACY GOODRICH,

GENERAL ORIENTAL AGENT.

17, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

AND KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

PROJECTED HOMEWARD SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR LONDON & ANTWERP ... STEAMERS ... DATE OF DEPARTURE.
LONDON & ANTWERP ... "PEMBROKESHIRE" ... On 6th Feb.
LONDON & ANTWERP ... "CARMARTHENSHIRE" ... On 28th Feb.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP ... "GLAMORGANSHIRE" ... On 15th Mar.

All steamers have excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class
Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans.
Attention is directed to the moderate fares charged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1912.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	3rd Feb.	Saturday, 3rd Feb.
ALDENHAM	9th Feb.	Saturday, 7th Feb.
EASTERN	8th March	Saturday, 2nd March.
EMPIRE		Saturday, 30th March.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful
supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

AGENTS.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of Feb.	JAVA	First half of Feb.
TJIMANOEK	JAPAN	First half of Feb.	JAVA	First half of Feb.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of Feb.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Feb.
TJILATJAP.	SHANGHAI	First half of Feb.	JAVA	Second half of Feb.
TJITABOEM	JAVA	First half of March.	JAPAN	First half of March.
TJIPANAS...	JAVA	First half of March.	JAVA	First half of March.
TJIBODAS...	JAVA	First half of March.	SHANGHAI	First half of March.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for
a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports
on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1912.

Telephone No. 375.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION STEAMERS TONS DATE OF SAILINGS.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, } "YEDDO" ... 7,200 ... About 10th February.
KOBE & MOJI ...

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

ARTHUR NILSSON & Co.,

YORK BUILDINGS, TOP FLOOR.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

(Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government)

MONTHLY FAST DIRECT SERVICE TO TRIESTE.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

S.S. "BOHEMIA" 7,935 tons, will leave as above on February 19th, 1912, at 5 p.m.

S.S. "AFRICA" 8,840 tons, will leave as above on March 19th, 1912, at 5 p.m.

TO SHANGHAI.

S.S. "BOHEMIA" 7,935 tons, will leave as above on February 5th, 1912, at 5 a.m.

Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Cabin and Storage passengers. Cheap
rates, Hongkong-Trieste, Venice, £50 1st, £36 2nd Class. No surtax, no tips, no inside
Cabins, excellent cuisine, Doctor, Laundry, Wireless Telegraphy.

MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE.

S.S. "VORARBERG" 12,950 tons, will leave for YOKOHAMA and Kobe via SHANGHAI
about February 13th.

S.S. "NIPPON" 13,950 tons, will leave for TRIESTE, FIUME and VENICE, via SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, about February
22nd.

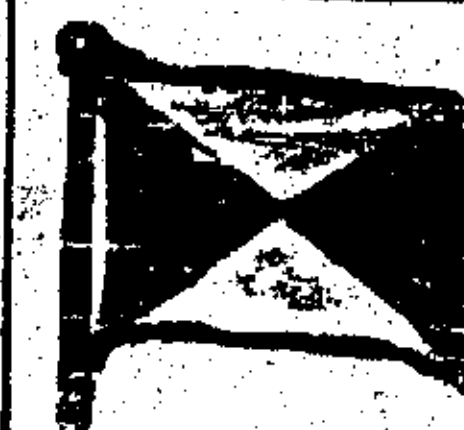
These steamers are fitted with comfortable one class accommodation for saloon
passengers, Cheap rates, Hongkong-Trieste, Venice £45, no surtax, excellent cuisine, Doctor,
Wireless Telegraphy.

ROUND THE WORLD TICKETS ARE ISSUED.

CARGO is taken at through rates to all ports in the Adriatic, the Levant and Black
Sea, also to North and South America. For information apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents,

Hongkong, 31st January, 1912. Princes' Building. [155]



PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Mangarin, Hilo and Cebu	On 10th Feb., 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Mangarin, Hilo and Cebu	On 20th Feb., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **SEWAN, TOMES & Co.,** General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1912. PHILIPPINES S.S. Co. [15]

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

756 CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUIS LONDON, E.C.

NOW ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1912.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mail to
Europe and America, and the dates of their
expected arrival at their destinations, as well as
the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents.

On Paper ... 20 "

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1912.

報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best

Advertising medium among the

Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China

Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free)

can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vœux Road

Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London,

or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical

or Colloquial Chinese.

